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From the United States Gazette. THE STATESMAN'S WELCOME.

Written on reading the accounts of the enthusias ne reception given to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, on his late visit to Philadelphia. He comes-the statesman chief-

The patriot wise and good, Who, with devoted heart And fearless soul, has stood Mid scenes with peril fraught, His country's firmest stay-And rolled away the gloom That hid hope's cheering ray.

Now round their leader brave, See ardent thousands press, While shouts that rend the air Their love and joy express; Not theirs the cold respect To ronk or station paid, Obedient to the rules By formal custom made.

Warm gushing from each heart, Spontaneous from each breast, The jayful welcome swells To hail their favorite guest! Their chosen guide-ah, well May he their homage claim, Columbia's hope and pride-

Long may admiring smiles Beam on his onward way, And free-born millions throng To welcome HENRY CLAY. BALTIMORE, August, 1848.

Need we wonder at the different appearances of the same physical object seen through a median which gives its tinge to the lands ape—a piece of darkened glass will obscure the sun—so will a clouded mind render gloomy the fairest object ever fashioned by man or even by the mistress hand of nature.

Immediately afterwards the young man left for the South, promising to write regularly to his affianced bride.

Weeks, mouths, a year passed away, however, and our heroine heard not a word from her Knight errant. Hearing nothing of him, she knew not where he was, or if he had not forgotten his

MARY.

There is but one way of obtaining business-publicity one way of obtaing publicity-allertisements; the newspaper is the flywheel by which motive power of commercial enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going."

ROMANCE AND FANDANGOES IN MEXICO.— Col. Charles H. Brough, in one of his interesting letters to the Cincinnati Enquirer, relates the fol-

-Every body has beard of fandanen I can say that I have seen one of the better sort. There is bere a man originally from Middletown, Butler bere a man originally from Mublictown, Butler co. Ohio, who was nursed in sickness by an Alexander and Monterey, and who gratefully and romantically ran away with and married herefterwards. He it was who gave the ball, "at the request of the officers," and his fair Senora was the most graceful charming and continuous dancer. It was a strange intermixture of colors and tongues, some white, some copper colored and tongues, some white, some copper colored and tongues are the sounds of the tolking bell, and the sounds of payement in a kind of court,-cotillions, recls.and a waitz or gallopade, which seemed the particular delight of the Mexicans, and which some of them danced a full hour without cessation

"Is Miss S, at home?" asked a gentleman of a servant who answered the call at the knocker. I think not, sir. I'll go and ask her, was the

PAUL JONES.

Headly, in his sketch of Paul Jones, relates the following anecdote:

of Scotland, and just then threatened Kirkal-dy. The inhabitants, as they saw her bearing and it was in the street, yet they were together, the quaintest of the quaint Scotch divines, so that his prayers even in those days, were that his prayers even in those days, were the quaint state of the quaintest of the quaint scotch divines, so that his prayers even in those days, were the quaint of the prayers at this opportune meeting was soon dampened by the reflection that they must be separate again, and this time per-

tric old man was sufficiently odd. It is said. that having gathered his congregation on the beach in full sight of the vessel which, under that having gathered his congregation on the beach in full sight of the vessel which, under that having gathered his congregation on the law was to be done? Was he to leave her una press of canvass, was making a long tack cared for, and exposed, it might be to want, an down on the sand, and thus begant entertained.
"Now, dear Lord, dions ve trook it a There was

shame for ye to sond this vile pirate to rob our folk o' Kirkuldy; for ye ken they're puir world, and that was by making her his wife. our lolk o' Kirkaldy; for ve cen they re pair enough already, and has naething to spare.

A few minutes consultation decided their course A clergyman's residence was sought out, and they The way the wind blaws he'll be here in a were married, jiffy, and wha kens what he may do? He's iffy, and wha kens what he may do? He's nae too guid for ony thing. Mickle's the mischief he's done already. He'll burn their houses, take, their very class, and tirl them to the sark. And wass me? wha kens but the bluidy villain reight tak, their lives? The puir bluidy viltain might tak, their lives? The puir but gin ye dinna turn the win' aboot, and throngs on the decks of the vessels! Our blaw the scoondel out o' our gate. I'll nac was there, and with a heart well nigh broken, she sair a foot; but will jist sit here till the tide saw her hasband step on board the New England wave his cap, and look his last farewell.

AN INDIAN PROPHETESS

The Cherokee Advocate says, a young girl of the Creek untion recently fell into a trance, and has since been prophecying to the tribe. She says that while in this inanimate state bringing a heartwho learned her a song which she sings And then he'll leave her, and Lockaber no more with great beauty and effect She has predicted one or two deaths which have come to pass, and told from her own feelings of a murder at the very time it was committed. at the distance of several miles from her home. She has also purchased her burial clothes foretold at what time her death would take

People from all sections are flocking to see her. There are many who consider her case a remarkable one, and who, believing in

The Journal of Commerce estimates, in



Corthern



Volume XII.

Middlebury, Vermont,---Tuesday Morning, Sept. 28, 1847.

Number 22.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Pittsburg Commercial Journal. LOVE AND WAR.

THE DAYS OF ECMANCE ARE NOT OVER. We still have during knights, fair ladies, true lovers, and cruel parents, who favor mercenary suitors. Nor are our times deficient in the materials for adventures—if we have no giants, en-chanted castles, or diabolical magicians we have steamboat explosions, rail road accidents, and wars with the Indians and Mexicans—all quite as

ormidable as those who threatened the safety of varieting swains and damsels of oldentime. We were led to think of roman.e, and all that by the following story, narrated to us by the her-oine of the tale, herself a few days since.

About two years ago, there lived in Alleghany city, a youth and maiden, who, as will sometimes happen, had fallen desperately in love. To their matrimonial projects, however, several disagreea ble obstacles presented themselves in the shape of opposition to the match among the relatives of the

Though young, exceedingly beautiful, and of irreproachable character, the lady was poor—a circumstance of all the sadder import, since her lover was tolerably well to do in this world's goods. To the young man, of course, the poverty of his mistress was no obstacle.

"Why should so sweet a flower as love Depend on Fortune's shining ?"

To his parents, however, the affair was present ed in quite another light and they peremptorily re-fused their consent.

On the other hand, the parents of the young lady, found insuperable objections to the surtor in his religious predilections, and were on their part equally opposed to the wishes of the parties. Here were distressed, lovers indeed! Wearied out and almost heart broken by these clouds upon the horizon of their future, the lovers, at one of their stolen interviews, determined to seperate for a time, although exchanging vows of eternal fidel-

Immediately afterwards the young man left for

weeks, months, a year passed away, however, and our heroine heard not a word from her Knight errant. Hearing nothing of him, she knew not where he was, or if he had not forgotten his yows, though still within her own heart she owned him its lord.

In the mean time the lover had wandered all

over the Southern country, equally in the dark as to his mistress. He dispatched letter after letter

but none came in return, and he began to fear he was sighing after a fielde divinity.

At length he determined to know the worst by seeking his home again. Like Lord Lovel in the

"He hadn't been gone but a year or more, Strange countries for to see,

When languishing thoughts came into his head His lady he'd go to see."

other effect was it than that his sweethcart was to be married in another week, and to another.— When Lady Nancy Bell died, Lord Loyel laid simself down too, and swore he wouldn't live and he didn't. Our friend, however, when he heard that his girl was lost to him forever, took a good hearty cry to himself, and then enlisted as a sol dier in the Du QuenseGreys, who were recruiting

Here it appeared had ended loves young dream. the lady was to be consigned to the arms of an-other, while the lover was to bear arms of quite another description, in the field of war,

It was the day but one before the Regiment was This daring rover was hovering on the Const of heart, our hero strolling up Market street, mel no other than his loved and lost. to leave on its long march, when weary and heav

steadily up towards the place, were filled with terror, and ran hither and thither in affright; but the good minister. Rev. Mr. Shirr, assembled his flock on the beach to pray the Lord to deliver them from their

they must be separate again, and this time perhaps forever.

Grief and anguish took the place of joy, and the young girl, pale and desparing, looked in the face of her lover, but found no hope. He was bound that brought her close to the he kuelt all through love of him? The idea was not to be

There was one means of escape-of settling all

weemen are 'maits frightened out o. it ! I left; but among those who lined the wharf, how many with tearful gaze looked wistfully, striving

From that time of course they have never me but it was our business—and a very pleasant on it was, too-a few days since, to convey to the

He was well, and full of hope. And when the

"With love running o'er,

THE TOLL GATES OF LIFE

We are all on a journey. The world throng which we are passing is in some respects like a turnpike—all along which Vice and Folly have erected toll-gates for the accommodation of those who choose to call as they go—and there are few of all the hosts of travellers who do not occasion. place, and certain signs which would judge be seen, and from which the world could judge of the sincerity of her professions and the truth of her revelations.

Of all the hosts of travellers who do not occasionally stop at some one or another of them—and consequently pay more or less, because there is a very great Pay more or less, because there is a very great professional profe

her inspiration, have become alarmed and forsook the error of their ways.

Many a man has become a beggar by paying at these gates. The ordinary rates they charge are heavy and the road that way is none of the best. Pleasure offers a very smooth and delightful road in the outset. She tempts the traveller with

fame and fortune, are his visitors.

And so we might go on enumerating many others who gather toll of the unwary. Accidents sometimes happen, it is true, along the road, but sometimes happen, it is true, along the road, but those who do not get through, at least tolerably well, you may be sure have been stopping by the way at some of these places. The plain common sense men who travel straight forward, go through the journey without much difficulty.

This being the state of things, it becomes ever ne, in the outset, if he intends to make a confortable journey, to take care what kind of company he gets in with.

NAPOLEON AT ERFURTH,

'What an extraordinary movement,' (save lemal eye-witness of the sceenes enacted n Erforth, when writing several years later. existed within the narrow limits of this Ger man village in 1808. The epoch was ended a striking one, in which the astonishing man who for so many years has slept on the rock of St. Helena from the fitful fever of his life, brought together in this place, as with the stroke of an enchanter's wand, emperors and kings, and the most remarkable men. Townspeople and peasants, strangers from all couned, and somewhat ridiculous from the antiquity of their fashion; Polish Jews, statesrosses, citizens' wives, ladies elegantly dressed peasant girls with their baskets on their backs, all hurried here and there, jostling and laboring to make way. From time to ime French troops, moving with the music of bands to the ground appointed for review, added to the confusion of the streets. The hold the strangers which came crowding infrom their apartments to those of their servants to make room for the suite of the Emperor of the French. In the streets more offorded by those who tenanted them. The before us, and bore patiently of the hand of Frenchmen, what we could not remedy.

inns was filled to overflowing.

Napoleon had ordered to Erfurth the principal actors of the Theatre-Francais. l'elma, Mademoiselle Duchenois. Mademiselle Mars, the beautiful Georges, the charming Bourgoin appeared several times a week to play their best parts before the august audience. A little theatre which had been found in an old college of the Jesuits, had been arranged with extreme promptiuded and elegance.

ssary to carry on a long correspondence with our friends in the suit of the Grand Duke of Wiemar, and a great deal of intrig-uing and manœuvring on their part was necessary, before my friends and myself had the happiness to obtain tickets for a representanon of the tragedy of Edipus, in which Talma and Mademoisell Rancourt were to appear.
•We set out from Weimar for Erfurth. On

tried to get into the streets but the great mighty impetus has the world received in throng in them obliged us to make our way this fifth of a century! No human heart back again. We were stupified with horror, could then guess half what has since come on reckoning our tickets, to find that two of to pass. Time has reaped a pleatiful harthem were lost. We removed everything in the 100m, but in vain—the tickets were furth are gone; and he who had called them gone. The inn-keeper's boy had probably made something of them, for they gave rise to a very considerable traffic. Strangers, life of Alexander is over; and the kings of a Louis d'or each.

If we had but some officers with us! for a soldier with a decoration was as good beautiful Stephanie, has long deplored her as a ticket. It was an excellent idea. Among husband lost in the flower of and it was under their protection that we only in the remembrance of his own famiwalked to the theatre through the crowd ly. which besieged all the avenues to it. On

of my friends in the front of a box near the of men. The wishes of the Emperor that his stage, whence we could see all that passed in ashes should repose amidst the mastrly. The gendarme, or whoever ne was, branch, what the kings of Europehad waste who stood sentinel over our box, came to say and distracted human nature that three chairs were too much for three five years to establish. Napoleon lies under seats two other ladies, who, fortunately, however, were known to us. All the boxes, as well as ours, were soon full. We were his housecrowded unmercifully, so that we could hardstir. The heat was enough to make one aint : but really we had not time for any thing of the kind. The importance of th ion so much that every inconvenience was

Immediately before the stage were placed two arm chairs for the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon; and, at their sides, ordinary chairs for the kings and reigning princes. The spaces behind these seats began to fill We saw enter the statesmen and gen-

erals of the several powers of Europe, mer whose names were then famous, and have become a portion of history. Uniforms covered with gold, and an air of vivacity and assurance, distinguished the French from the Germans, more serious and more modest. There were Berthier, Soolt. Caulaincourt Savary, Lannes, Duroc, and many others equally celebrated; it seemed as if the greatness of their master was reflected in the aspect of each. Goeth was there, with his calm, dignified look, and the venerable Wieland. They had accompanied the Grand Duke of Wiemar to Erfurth. The Duke of Gotha, and several German princes, reign ing or allied to those reigning, were grouped about the two vetrans of German literature 'A rolling of drums was heard outside.

a murmur. 'Fools! what are you about ?' said the commanding officer to the drummers, it is but a king !

'It is the Emperor!" ran through the hall in

In fact, a German king it was who entered the hall, Three others appeared in a little time after. Without noise or splendor, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtem Several maiden ladies, on regarding the view of the number of emigrans who have arrived in this country during the past eight months, that the total number for the present year will amount to a quarter of a million,

road in the outset. She tempts the travener with the travener with the travener with the promises, and wins thousands—but she takes without mercy. Like an artful robber, she allures till she gets her vice the eclat of his embroideries and pearls. The Emperor Ale xander, with his majes control the prosent year will amount to a find a miserable object, into the very worst to a sudden standstill, when the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimonds, sat in the middle, and near her the was a Mrs. Husband, who lived very relig-Hon Albert Gallatin, of New York, and Hon, Simeon Baldwin, of Connecticut, are the oldest ex-members of Congress—both between 80 and 90 years of age.

The New York, and Hon, Albert Gallatin, of New York, and Hon, Simeon Baldwin, of Connecticut, are the oldest ex-members of Congress—both between 80 and 90 years of age.

The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with dimension of the part of a sturdy villain, the stage, dazzled all eyes brilliancy.

person than the richness of her dress. Some The Drowning of Six Hundred German Princesses were seated near the two reigning princeses. The ladies and gantlemen of their courts occupied the back of the box.

'At this moment Talleyrand made his appearance in a little box arranged expressly or himself near the stage, on account of the weakness of his legs. The Emperor and the kings remained standing by this box in conversation with the minister, seated comfortaby within it. Everybody had arrived; he alo ne who had summoned all lithese great people together was still looked for; and he homans had made ten successful voyages.

We tound them at work, which as we tound them at work, which as fair average quality of the field, and stooked separately; adjoining which 36 hills were topped, in the usual way; and a third *At last, a fresh rolling of the drums was

heard, louder than before, and all eyes were bent on the entrance with uneasy curiosity He appeared at fast-the most incomprehensible man of an inconceivable era. Dressed very simply, as usual, he slightly saluted the sovereigns present, who had been obliged to wait for him so long, and took his arm-His short, round person was strickingly contrasted with the superb figure of Alexander. people and peasants, strangers from all countries, courtiers in costumes richly embroidered, and somewhat ridiculous from the antiquity of their tashion; Polish Jews, statesmen and officers, covered with ribbons and the play began. But Talma displayed his excellent art in vain. Jocaste Raucourt, whose beauty and talents had fascinated Baron Grimm at Paris, during half a century row found that she could half a century, now found that she could charm no more. We had no eyes or attention for anything but the pit before us. In the mean time the gensdarmes at the door of our box did all they could to correct the deficiencies of our education, and to teach us, in the intervals between the acts, the enquette own of Erforth was not large enough to to be observed towards the master of the world. Take down that opera-glass-the to it. The principal inhabitants were driven emperor does not like it!' cried one of them leaning over the ladies seated behind us. Sit up, and don't scratch your neck-the Emperor, does not like it? cried another.removed from the ecotre, the owner of houses were delighted with the golden harvest but we took pattern by the kings and princes but we took pattern by the kings and princes

·Immediately after the opening of the tragedy, which he had already seen a hundred times, Napoleon sat himself at ease in his arm chair, and was soon sound asleep. It is well during an hour or two, for the purpose of re-Dox tickets were distributed to native and time. On the day of his representation at twis not easy to obtain them. It was necused to the troops for several to the troops for the troops cruiting his strength, and wake at a fixed It was a singular spectacle for us to see, buried in such a quiet sleep, this terrible man, whose vast plans involved one half the globe, either for good or evil. We were never tired of contemplating, with an as-tonishment mingled with fear, that fine an tique profile relieved against the sombre profile of the Czar Alexander.

'Twenty years have passed away since We set out from Weimar for Erfurth. On then. This is hardly the third of human our arrival we deposited our tickets in the inn-chamber which we had hired, and then wrought in that space of time! What a furth are gone; and he who had called them recommendations, often purchased them at their marble tombs! King Jerome only sur vives; but his renewn has vanished, with his lantastic royalty, like a vision of the said one of our youngest female companions, morning. The Grand Duchess of Baden, the our acquaintance at Erforth we soon discov- Duke of Gotha is dead, and his race is ex the very cavallers we wanted; tinct with him. The Duke of Wiemar lives

Since Madam Schopenhaner wrote the the top of the stairs we were received by a foregoing reminiscences, the change, on soldier of the guard, with a terrible face, which she mortalizes, has itself undergone who disposed us in several boxes in the hall a change. Napoleon's resting place, as well which as yet was nearly empty.

'I was happy enough to be placed with two term have been given to the very sepulchres he pit. We congratulated each other on ople he had so affectionately decimated, were being so well placed; but our joy was of not breathed in vain—thanks to the 'three short duration. The boxes near us were days and old muskets' of 1830, which swept filled to excess. The door of ours was opened away, like withered truit from a rotten ladies, and immediately introduced to the the dome of The Invalids, with all his dynastyen his coffn- For Fate-the power to which he so fondly confided the fortunes of

"Had placed a barren sceptre in his gripe,

Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand." And in this transference of his bones from St. grand spectacle which was forming itself Helena to Paris, it would seem that the his under our eyes in the pit, occupied our attentoric picturesque, that flung its shadows over the close of Napoleon's career has been somewhat effaced. The moral of his life appears to be less emphatic, and the anthesis of his fourtunes to loose half its elquence and poetry. It would have better uited the rounding of the great drama, to eave him shrowded in his military cloak, uner his willow, in the lonely isle.

However we may think on the matter, ne thing is pretty certain, that the days are gone by, when such men as Napoleon could overawe civilization

"With the majestic menace of their eyes. or establish empire with their sword. The old royal roads to glory, let us hope, will soon be closed up, with the grass growing on them: and, surely, the human family will find itself infinitely happier for the change. [Sharpe's Magazine.

A WOMAN WITH TEN HUSBANDS, The ollowing shocking disclosure appeared in a

ecent number of the N. Y Express: There is now living, in one of the chief towns of New Hampshire, a woman who has had ten husbands, all of who are now living upon the best terms with her and each other, The woman is highly respeced among her neighbors, who see nothing to censure, but much to approve. Strange

Slaves.

the African coast a large clipper-brig called the Brillante, commanded by a desperado named Homans. Homans was an English-man by birth, and was known along the The brig carried 10 guns, had 30 An English brig of war which attacked her was so cut up in her hull and rigging, that she was abandoned and soon after sunk; an English sloop of war attempted to carry the Brillante with boats, which were beaten off with great slaughter. Now it was known that Homans was again on the coast, and it was resolved to make another attempt to take him, with the evidence of his guilt on board. The arrangements for this purpose were well made. He was allowed to take

n his cargo of negroes and set sail.

The Brillante had not lost sight of the coast when the quick eye of her commander discovered that he was entrapped. Four cruisers, three of them English and one American, had been lying in wait for him, and escape was hopless. In running away from one he would come within reach of another. Night was coming on, and Homans was silently regarding his pursuers, when suddenly the huge sails of the brig flapped idly—the wind died away, and the slaver was motionless on the waters. 'This will not do,' Homans muttered, knocking away be down upon me before I am ready for the visit, and as he said this his stern face lit up with a smile, the expression of which was inbolical. It was evident enough that he meditated some desperate plan.

A dozen sweeps were got out, and the reesel moved slewly through the water.-Meantime the darkness having deepened Homaus proceeded to carry out his design. The cable attached to the heaviest anchor vas taken outside of the hawse hole and carried round the rail of the brig, extending from the bow, afi round the stern, and then forward on the other side. The hatches were then taken off, and the negroes passdup, each securely irond by the wrists As the miserable wretches came up from the or hold into the fresh air, they expressed by their looks a gratitude which would have softened the heart of any but the fiend in whose power they were, Without a word hey were led to the side, and made to bend over the rail, outside of which the chair ran. The irons which clasped their wrist were then fastened by smaller chains to the links of the cable. It was slow work, but at the end of four hours, six handred Africans. male and female, were bending over the rail of the brig, in a painful position, holding by their chained hands the huge cable, which

was attached to a heavy anchor, suspended by a single sling from the bow.

Homans himself examined the fastenings to see that every negro was strongly bound to the chain. This done he ordered the per work of the hole to be broken up, brough on deck, bound up in matting, and well filled with shot, and thrown overboard. The work who arrived at Erfurth without friends or Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemburg sleep in was completed an hour before daybrake, and now the only witnesses of Homans' guilt were attached to that fatal chain. Homans urned to the mate, and with a smile full o neaning, said in Spanish-

'Harro, take an ax and go forward. The vind will come off to us soon. Listen to he word, and when you hear it, cut the

The man went forward, and Homans urned and in vain endeavored to penetrate the darkness. I don't want to loose the niggers, he said speaking aloud-and yet l dare not wait until daylight. I wish I knew where the hounds were."

At that instant the report of a gun reached is ear, then another, and another, and another, in different directions. The cruisers were iring signals.

That's enough,' exclaimed Homans, 'I

will reach us soon." Ay, ay, sir, was the respose. In a few minutes the sails began to fill

and the vessell moved slowly through the ·How much water do you suppose we have here? asked Homans, turning to the

nan at the wheel. 'Fifty fathoms at least,' was the reply. That will do,' the slaver muttered, and he valked forward, and examined carefully the

chain gang' as he brutally termed his diabolcal invention. The negroes sent up piteous groans. For nany hours they had been bent over in this innatural position, by which they were suff-

ering the keenest torture, The breeze strengthened and the Brillante dashed like a racer over the deep. Homans hailed from the quarter deck, while his men collected in groups, saw unmoved the con-

summation of the plan. 'Are you ready, Harro?'

'Ay, ay sir.'
'Homans looked round, and into the dark ness, which was fast giving way to the morn. Then he thundered out-Strike?

heavy plunge, and as the cable fell off the side, a crash, above which arose one terrible shrick—it was the last cry of the murdered Africans. One moment more, and all was still. Six hundred human beings had gone be a little sceptical in regard to the result, down with that anchor and chain into the and perhaps unwilling to allow that the ries of the Press visiting every temple of depths of the ocean! Two hours before daybreake the Brillante

There was the sound of a single blow.

was overhauled. There was no evidence that she was a slaver, and her captors were obliged to let her pass. The instructions to cruisers at that time did not allow a vessel to be captured unless negroes were found on as the experiment seems to me so deeply itself, much more in one of those printing board.

The corn crop in the states of Tennessee. Kentocky Illinois, Indianna ond Ohio, is at least one third more in extent of ground than it was last year, and it is said to be a very fine crop. The arrivals at Saratoga Springs by rail-

ad from the 13th to the 23 ult. were 2214. At a recent meeting in Cork, Father Math-

In the year 1830, there was hovering on EXPERIMENTS IN HARVESTING

"In the first week of September, we were topped, in the usual way; and a third stock. On the 23d of September we proceeded to pick, husk and weigh the corn as follows:

No. 1, cut up, had 126 ears, weighing 56 1-2 lbs. No. 2, topped, 127 52 lbs 2 oz. No. 3, standing 125 55 52 lbs. 10oz

Although the parcels selected were supposed to be similar, it was perceived, after the corn was gathered, that an apple tree giving shade to six or seven feet broad, stood in No. 3-the whole field being a young orchard-which undoubtedly had an influence in lessening the product of that parcel—as it might reasonably have been expected to have exceeded that of No. I.

In regard to the condition of the grain. ot the different parcels, that of No. 1, which had been cut up and stooked, was unquestionably best; it was dry, sound & bright; while much of Nos 2 and 3, which had been topped, or left standing entire, the ashes from his segar-their boats will had fallen upon the ground, was wet or mouldy, and some of it had actually grown. The difference in the fodder was still more palpably in favor of No. 1-it evidently exceeded in value either of the other parcels more than one half.

Our neighbors, C. N. Bement and Sidney Chapin, were present, and assisted in the cutting up, topping, picking, husking, weighing and examining, the several parcels, and have authorized us to say that they fully concur in the preceding statement.

In our experiment of the last year, the oss in topping, over cutting up, was found to be about six bushels; in the above detailed experiment it appears to be eleven bushels on the acre. It will also be ob-

served, on referring to our former experiment, that the number of ears, and the product, is less than it was last year, tho' many produced them last year. This experiment confirms us in the oinion we have long entertained, that there is a predigious waste, both in corn and forage, and we insist in labor also, in the incredulous in the matter, will make the able whether cutting the stalks had much

experiment as we have repeatedly done, and satisfy themselves. Say there are 300 .to say nothing of the loss of labor and for-

age. little; while the corn cut up retained these nourishment to the grain for some days cut and uncut hills, was equal to 63 bushels through its green succulent stocks. Any and 41 pounds per acre. farmer may satisfy himself readily that simple and easy experiment : let him pluck know where you are.' Then raising his voice all the leaves from a fruit-bearing branch he cried, 'Harro, 'are you ready ? The wind of the apple, plum, or other fruit tree, at any stage of growth of the fruit-and he will find that the fruit on such limb will neither grow nor mature in flavor where el and 25 pounds per acro more than No. 2. there are no leaves-though it may change

> From the New England Farmer. CUTTING CORN STALKS.

past season, to asertain the damage, if any, that results to the corn crop, from topping the stalks in the usual manner. And, influenced by the request of several individuals and the thought that, perhaps, it might lead to a better knowledge of this important branch of agriculture, (the growing of corn,) I am induced to forward the particulars to you for publication. Although I am aware that guessing enters largely, and perhaps necessarily, into the calculations and business of ment cannot be conducted with too much els and 43 pounds per acre. precision; indeed, that experiment to be relied on, must be conducted entirely been somewhat particular in conducting this. And lest some of your readers may course which has been pursued by our anto involve the interests of corn growers, it offices, than in the catacombs of Egypt shall think best.

ew, declared that no single individual tea- ed, guessing that it was a course prefera- history, and the triumph of mind over ma

AGRICULTURAL.

CORN.

pose of settling this point more clearly and with as little trouble as the case would admit, I selected, about the fifth of September, a row of corn in a field of about 5 went with two neighbors into our corn- acres, intending to take one that would whole coast and in Cuba as the most successful slaver of his day. The brig was owned by two men residing in Havana, one we found them at work, which was of the to ascertain with tolerable certainty, the product of the whole field. The manure having been spread on the surface of the ground and harrowed in lengthways of the parcel of 36 hills, immediately adjoining furrows, made it apparently less difficult and a crew of 00 Spaniards, most of them the last, was left to ripen upon the entire to select an average row. On this low! cut the stalks from half the hills; beginning at one end and cutting the first hill, on the several parcels. The result was then leaving the next uncut, and so proceeding alternately, cutting one and leaving the next uncut, through the row. I had intended to confine the experiment to this row, but finally was led to extend it so far as to include four rows, and numbering them agreeably to the order in which they were standing in the field, this row may be called number two. There were ninety-two hills in the row and the stalks were cut from forty-six hills, all of them in the manner that is here termed jointing, (i. e.) cut off between the are and the first joint above the ear. I the but they were somewhat more ripe than a usual at the time of cutting; a few of them were near-

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shionably executed, at short notice.

Of every description will be neatly and

while in a green state. But for the pur-

BOOKS. Pamphlets. HANDBILLS.

Cards,

My estimate of the number of hills on an acre, was made in the following manner, and if I am wrong in my calculations, I shall be corrected by some of your readers :-

In an acre of 200 teet square (for 40,-000 square feet,) there were sixty-two rows with fifty-four bills in a row, making 3368 hills. This is equal to 3646 hills per acre, each hill occupying nearly 12 square feet of surface. There was about four stalks of corn in a hill. In estimating bushels, I have allowed the lawful weight of fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

At the time of harvesting, the corn was husked in the field. The forty-six hills from which the stalks had been cut, gave forty-eight and a half pounds of ears; and the forty-six hills on which the stalks had not been cut, gave sixty-two bounds of ears. The number of ears in the two cases was about the same; those from the uncut hills were evidently the best filled out and the most hale, on a large proportion of them the kernels were so closely wedged in, as to make it difficult to bend the ear at all without breaking it. There is very little mouldy corn in either, a few cars were gathered, moststill common practice of topping corn ly from the cut stalks, but the whole quan-And we again beg, that those who remain tity was so small as to make it question-

effect in this particular. Both parcels were carefully laid aside in a 1000 acres of corn cultivated in this state, dry chamber for about six of eight weeks, at and that the loss by topping is only five the expiration of which time they were again bushels to the acre, the aggregate loss weighed, and the parcel of cars from the unwould amount to 1,500,000 bushels, equal cut bills had lost in drying, about two per to at least one million of dollars annually, cent. more than the other; affording some ex-The cause of the topped corn having 8 z dry sh led corn, equal to 14ez. 121-2grs. produced less than that which was cut per nill, o 6 bushels and Spounds per acre, up, although often stated, is here repeated; The pa c from the cut hills gave 33 lbs 7 oz. the topped corn was deprived of its elabo- equal to 11 oz 10 grs. per hil or 47 bushels rating organs—the lungs—the leaves a- 18 pounds per acre. Making a loss of 12 bove the grain, and of course received no bushels and 46 pounds per acre, by enting farther accession of growth, or but very the saks Conclusive evidence, that while the corn cut up retained these the sap is in circulation, nature does not assign the stalks an unprofitable office. The organs, which continued to send down product of this whole row, taken together

The product of row No. 3 taken by itself leaves are indispensable to growth, by a (containing unitry two bills, on one half of which the stalks were cut on the same day the others were,) would not show the practice of cutting stalks quite so destructive in its effects as that exhibited in row No 2, its whole produce was 67lbs. 9 oz. dry corn, equal to 55 bushels and 10 nounds per acre, or 1 tuch-

Not satisfied with rewing the experiment here, I gothered the corn on the rows Nos. 1, and 4, (i, e.) the rows each side, next adjoining No. 2 and 3, and on which none of the stalks had been cut. These rows taken toof dry shelled corn was 171 pounds 13 oz- e. I have made a small experiment the qual to 14 oz. 12 1-2 grs. per hill, or the heahels and 8 pounds per acre, preciosly the same average yield as that part of row No. 2, on which the stalks had not been cut; this exact co ucident, however, I think may be numbered among those cases which rarely happen.

The difference between the two rows on which half the stalks were cut, and the two rows on which none of the stalks were cut, was 5 bushels 38 1.2 pounds per acre. this difference arsoe from cutting half the stalks (and I know of no other reason,) than cutting the whole, would have reduced the crop 11 bushels and 21 pounds per acre, or the farmer, I am also aware that experi- from sixty bushels and 8 pounds to 48 bush-

PRINTING .- Go into one of our civic without guessing. Therefore, I have Printing offices from which is daily leaping forth the bright impress of the editorial mind in characters that shall never fade or die. Behold the swift winged Mercu-Science, every edifice from which knowlcestors from time immemorial, is not the edge can impart its stores, gathering it tobest course, I will give the details; and gether and sending it forth anon to the if an apology be deemed necessary for be- thousands of minds, in which it is immoring so very minute, I can merely say, that tal. There is more to astonish the mind

may be well to give a detailed statement the Sable Maji of the East, the Sages of of the case, so that any interested may Antiquity, or the hidden oracles of the draw their own inferences. And if, in Dalphi—these morning and these evening your opinion, it is worthy a place in your sheets, going forth abroad into the world useful Journal, or likely to promote the asimilating mind with mind, and making interest of New England Farmers, you are man the neighbor of his fellow man, in at liberty to publish all, or a part, as you spite of distance, mountains, or intervening seas. Here then, in "the art preser-For a few years past, I have not cut vative of all arts," do we find the germ, my corn stocks until the corn was harvest- the element, the living material of earthly

totaller had become a victim to either the ble to the one commonly pursued in this famine or the pestilence. He gave